LOUISIANA.

Earnestness of the People in Its Support.

List of the Speakers Who Will Appear.

Conkling and Morton Anxious to

THE INDIGNATION MEETING.

The mass indignation meeting of citizens in Cooper Union next Monday evening to protest against Sheridan's Louisiana outrage pron surpass in numbers and intensity of enthusiasm New York since the days of the civil war, when the popular heart was all aglow with patriotic emotion. At the several places where the call was placed for signatures, and at the banks, exchanges, hotels and newspaper offices, leading capitalists, merchants, professional men and prominent citizens of all classes readily appended their names and expressed their fierce denunciation of the high-handed military usurpation by which a federal commander has trampled in the dust the authority of a Legislature, and by his arbitrary order set aside the sacred rights of a sovereign State of the Union. It is anticipated that the great hall of the Cooper Union will not be sufficient admission, and arrangements will be made either for outdoor meetings or for the occupancy of one of the other large halls in the neight Stemway Hall has been suggested for the second occupied for this demonstration, if it could have been secured, but the directors are precluded from allowing the use of this building for political purposes by the terms of their charter.

the speakers of the evening, it is expected, will

WM. CULLEN BRYANT, CHARLES O'CONOR JAMES S. THAYER. WILLIAM M. EVARTS. BENATOR BAYARD CLARKSON N. POTTER Telegrams have been sent to Governor Seymour and Henry B. Selden inviting them to speak on

A meeting was held yesterday at the office of Mr. August Belmont, when the following gentlemen were agreed on as a Committee of Arrange-JAMES M. BROWN.

> WILLIAM BUTLER DUNCAN, E. L. GODKIN. AUGUST BELMONT, C. M. FRY, HENRY MORGAN, ROBERT B. MINTURN. BOWARD SALOMON, JOHN T. AGNEW. WILLIAM E. DODGE, JR., BMANUEL B. HART. WILLIAM D. SHIPMAN, FREDERICK A. CONKLING, HENRY HENTZ CHARLES P. SOUTEMAYD, WILLIAM ALLEN BUTLER, JOHN ALEX. BEALL, SIMON STERNE.

The following are some of the signatures that mave been added to the list :-

DRICHANGE.
W. H. BEND.
POYRAM K. STEVENS,
R. B. WHITTEMORS,
JOSRIP JACOUS,
AUGUST AUPERMAIN,
J. F. UNDERHILL,
RUDDLPH KEPPLER,
E. R. BEITTS,
J. W. FLANDERS,
UNAS. E. KEIL,
E. G. BENEFAL,
HOWARD BIRD,
J. WALTER WOOD,
E. A. GOULD,
E. A. GOULD,

GRAHAM BLANDY

S. ELSASSER, JOSEPH H. TUCKER

C. GARDINER, MORGAN'S SONS,

PHILIP HENRY, Jr. JOHN TRAVERS, Jr.

H. T. WEBB,
Z. H. SAYRE,
R. FYATT,
L. J. RICE,
JACOB SCHOELLER,

JACOS SCHOELLER,
JAMES K. MORDAN,
ROBERT S. TAIT,
C. G. MOLLER,
W. G. CRENSEAW, Jr.,
G. Z. BEAINERD,
WILLIAM J. TAIT,
W. M. MAINWARING,
J. E. HULSHYER,
FIED, W. WRIGHT,
JOHN FREGUSON,

FRED. W. WRIGHT, JOHN FEEGUSON, L. F. HOLMAN, J. M. WEITTEMORE, ALFRED A. FREEMAN, THOS. S. YOUNG, RUSSELL L. ENGS,

RUSSELL L. ENGS, JAMES DAVETT, CHARLES F. TONGES, ALFRED WALLIS, J. A. HORSEY, S. G. SEARLS, WM. S. PRESTON, JOSEPH B. FENBY, F. E. KNEELAND, C. PARISH

C. PARISH, CHARLES L. WEEKS.

C. R. PALMETER,
WILLIAM PAXSON,
GEORGE V. HECKER,
H. B. MCCORD,
E. C. FINCH,
JAMES DOWLING,
WILLIAM J. PHILLIPS,
L. GAMREILL,
J. STAYNER WINSLOW,
JOHN F. SEPPARD,
JAMES DOYLE,
WALTER A. PEASE,
HENRY C. ELY,
J. M. WHITTEMORE, JR
W. COCHRANE,
B. JONES,

B. JONES, FRANK CURTIS,

IN BROAD STREET.

ISAAC BRISTOW, F. L. WHITTEMORE, A. H. BOWMAN, L. J. BUSBY.

S. GERUN,
S. GERUN,
CHARLES DORY,
E. C. GEORGE,
THOMAS TILLEY,
ED. DE BRAUWERE,

G. M. TAYLOR, HARRY GEERING,

D. SALOMO, CLIPTON H. SMITH, LOUIS F. TOURRAU, J. N. JENKS. G. W. QUITACH. FR. E. BROMAN,

FR. E. BROMAN,
A. J. BERGEN,
T. A. SAMANOS,
ANDREW DOLFINI,
VAN SCHAICR & CO.,
JOHN F. CLEVELAND.
TIMOTHY F. ALVEY,
STEPHEN D. YANCEY
NATHANIEL GLADDIN
G. MELVILLE,
ROBERT METCALFF,
THOMAS J. MILLER,
MICHAEL D. AUR,
ADAM BEROWN,
S. LAVANBURG,
J. H. CROSS,
GEORGE W. BOND,
G. N. PIERCE,
Q. V. WILEY,
J. VAN SCHAICK,
MILYGN J. HARDY,

WM. VAN ALSTEYNS C. F. PALMETER,

R. L. CUTTING, J. B. SLAUSON.

AT THE GOLD EXCHANGE HUSTED, W. H. HUSTEL,
C. E. THORBURN,
WM. BURGOYNE,
FRANCIS H. MYERS,
WM. T. GALWAY,
BAMUEL A. WALSH,
L. LAVANBURG,
J. E. GALWAY, L. LAVANBURG,
J. EASTMAN,
O. KURNHMENMEST,
J. N. HARRIMAN,
EDWARD P. MILLER,
JOHN GOODCHILD.
WM. P. WESTCOTT,
JOHN A. MACPHENSO
WM. H. DUFP,
BAMUEL CAMPERLL,

C. MENBLAS,
ROBERT PEET,
A. GODWIN MUNN, Jr.,
JAMES F. WENNAN & CO. H. TILESTON & CO.,
L. T. BAYNE & CO.,
H. W. & T. H. PARLET,
184AC BELL, JE.,
R. ATEINSON,

BENRY P. BRUNING. H. T. WEBB, THEO. J. HUSTED, THEO. J. HUSTED,
JAMES GOODHUE,
CHARLES B. FREEMAN,
GEORGE U. MCEWEN,
RODERT B. TISDALE,
A. M. COFFIN,
GEORGE HERRIMER,
GEORGE S. SCOTT,
CHARLES S. WILSON,
E. G. BURKAN,
WILLIAM H. ROBINSON,
JOHN S. SUTTHEN,
JOHN S. SUTTHEN,
JOHN LOWE, WILLIAM H. ROBINSON,
JOHN S. SUTPHEN,
JOHN LOWE,
WM. ALLEN BUTLER,
JAMES E. WARD & CO.,
ANSON PHELIPS STOKES,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS,
GEORGE CABOT WARD,
D. WILLIS JAMES,
ARTHUR W. BLAKE,
HIRAM BARNEY,
JAMES STOKES. HIRAM BARNEY,
JAMES STOKES,
A. C. RICHARDS,
FABBRI & CHAUNCEY,
JOHN D. JONES,
C. V. A. SCHUYLER, SON

& CO.

ALYBED OGDEN,
WILLIS DODGE, JE
ALEX! TON, Jr.,
EUGENE DUCTLE,
LS. ISEN,
JAMES GOODEVE,
JOHN P. ELWELL,
D. C. ALLEN,
HENBY A. HEGLEY,
THOMAS C. NASH,
W. & A. HOLMES & C.
J. L. CARBERY,
W. H. DEMPSEY,
SLOCOVICH & CO.,
W. B. MOORE & CO.,
EDGAR P. HILL.
J. LE DUC. EDGAR P. HILL.
J. LE DUC,
J. P. BURNETT,
JOSEPH W. ROBB,
EVAN THOMAS,
JOHN SHARMAN,
W. W. BALCL. JR.,
BILLINGS WHE ALER-

BILLINGS WHE LE

Napoleon Lateral

J. E. Kelly.

J. G. Vorritton,

L. D. Longhi,

James Ritche,

J. M. Mester,

J. Nickerson,

G. H. Coneling,

W. Voung,

H. U. Baldwin,

W. Keyes,

Badpond Rholle

L. H. Wiggins,

B. P. Nickers,

Prank Gtabb, PRANE OTARD, J. H. KILMER, G. GARROSEY, E. FOCHR, PICAS & GOULD. E. FOCHE,
PICAS & GOULD.
C. T. MORAN,
PRANE BENJAMIN,
C. P. DAVENPORE,
WILLIAM BOMB,
JOAN BURNS,
P. M. KELLEY,
I. MARTINEZ HERZ,
A. M. LA FORGE,
PHILIP DOLBIN,
IAINT THORNION,
C. S. KIRBY,
MICH BORGER, JR.
HOUS BORGER, JR.
HOUS

PROGRAMME OF ARRANGEMENTS. AN INTERESTING DEBATE IN CONGRESS. Close the Discussion.

Henry & Parker,
John Wood,
C. V. S. Kard,
J. E. Walters,
P. Chertigza.
Arrell & Tuftr,
T. E. Harrison,
D. W. Butler,
Dill & Padman,
P. H. Mulredt,
Charles R. Huz,
D. B. Dearborn,
Lunt Bros,
John Zetlein,
L. C. Wenberg,
Jacob W. Schmidt,
E. Sanches & Dolz,
Henry Besscham,
Swant & Son,
G. Vanelman,
F. W. Lockwood,
L. H. Lednard,
B. Sweetland,
B. Sweetland,
Chas. L. Wright & Co.,
BOYD & Hicken,
J. A. Jacssen,
S. C. Talbor. F. FREEBORN, Jr., F. HARDY, M. NICHOLS, M. E. STER.
HORACE BARNARD,
EFFINGHAM N. LAW
EFFINGHAM
JOSEPH B. LAW
EFFINGHAM
JOSEPH ROSE,
SADLER,
MACKAY WALTER G. MACKAT, ROBERT A. JOHNSON, Gen. WARD B. BURNETT, Col. H. T. TOWNSEND, STEPHEN R. KINGSLAND, JOHN BEATTY, J. L. SCHARFF, Human Bure, Glimm, Korner & V. WRIGHT KINGSLEY, M. P. STEWART,
M. FRIEDMAN,
E. DEGROOT,
EDWARD FISCHER,
ELIJAH MYERS,

M. J. LYONS,
Judge E. F. PELLOWS,
T. KOEINSON,
WM. JACKSON CLARER,
Professor WARE,
CURRY & DAVIS,
R. W. FERNOU.

HENRY D. P. ALLEN, S. BERENDSOHN, JOHN P. DICKINSON, F. E. MATHER, W. W. CARNINGHAN, J. T. RAYMODD, G. W. TYLER, LOUIS E. MOORR, JOHN C. HANNAN, L. W. CROSS, E. DELMAR, JULES JOEL, CHABLES UPHAM, AT THE HOTELS.

F. H. BENJAMIN,
WILLIAM H. KINHLEY,
ALONZO ALDRICE,
ROBERT LOWDEN,
ADOLPHUS Q. EGNER,
J. W. McDONNELL, M. D., JOHN M. OTTEN,
SETH ADAMS,
O. W. TURE,
CHARLES A. WALKER,
JOHN G. LAGER,
J. M. T. SMITH,
G. T. LE FOIT,
EDWARD V. LE FOIT,
C. G. DAHLGREN,
J. BLAKE WHITE, M. D. H. CUMMINGS, CHAS. B. HELPENSTEIN, FRANCIS MAHON, FREDERICK E. SLADDEN, JOHN H. DAVIS, MILLER & HOUGHTON,
VAN BRUNT BROS.
HENRY MOSE,
HENRY MOSE,
HENRY MOSE,
J. H. WINCHESTER & CO.,
ED. A. BALL,
A. GOEPEL,
J. RUPF & CO.,
T. P. WILLIAMS,
G. F. DICKEMAN,
A. ABOTT,

A. S. No.
THOMAS
STEWART,
WM. D. HART,
SAM. B. B. NOWLAN, C.E.,
DANIEL CUNNINGHAM,
JAMES FIZZGRALD,
OUN C. MALONEY,
OUN C. MALONEY,

JARRES FITZERRAID,
JOHN C. MALONEY,
E. G. LOCKE,
M. K. W. JONES,
DANIEL G. GILLETTE,
GEORGE W. STANTON,
D. A. VANHORNE & CO.,
JONATHAN O. ALSTON,
W. PARKHOUSE,
W. J. MORRISON,
C. L. CHASE,
E. H. HAMILTON,
BUGGNER R. REERE

GENE B. BEESE.

ALVAH BREBE, WARD GREGORY, A. DEGROOT MARTIN,

ALVAH BERBE,

WARD GREGORY,

A. DEGROOT MARTIN,

WM. WURSTER,

W. J. LEWIS,

STERNE CHITTENDEN,

CHAS. R. M. HUBBELL,

ROBERT A. VAN WYCE,

F. J. JONES,

THEODORE MARTINE,

G. F. HAYS,

GARRETT S. PITZSIMONS,

EDWARD A. LEROY,

E. J. MARTIN,

G. W. KER,

ENJ. W. SMITH,

L. O. TAYLOR,

J. B. MORBELL,

JAS. A. QUINN,

R. M. HALL,

AUG. M. FIELD,

W. S. DICE,

GEORGE GRAT,

JAMES MCKENNA,

J. ROBERTSON, JI.,

H. LEFORT,

EDMUND PECROVER,

F. P. KERRISON,

W. BARTON,

W. BARTON,

W. HALL,

M. W. LARENDAR,

JOHN GLEASON,

WM. L. HALL,

M. W. LARENDAR,

JOHN B. LEWIS,

WALTER GISSON,

GUNNING S. BEDFORD.

GUNNING S. BEDFORD

Although calmer and less impassionate, the

people do not seem to have abated one jot of their feeling in regard to the high-handed attempt by

the administration to crush the liberty of citizens

it seems to be the conviction of every man that

the mass meeting to be held on Monday night

next will be but the forerunner of others to follow

AT THE PIFTH AVENUE.

The proposed meeting was the general subject of conversation, and everybody had something

to say about it and the effect it would have upon

the people throughout the country. All agreed

to one thing, that the meeting should take place

by all means; the case required it, and the people

demanded and expected it. A gentleman, who

was entertaining a little group in the lobby

little else since I heard the news than how would

be the best way to make the administration and

its officers feel the power of the people for this

unprecedented crime, for crime it is, and since

this meeting has been called I have concluded

that that would be the best course, and what

could do to help the cause I have done, and I will

do whatever else I can, and I here say all honor

to the NEW YORK HERALD for the manis

course it has taken and for its bold and

fearless articles of Thursday, and I trust the pen

that indited them will not wax weak till this blot

upon the escutcheon of free America has been

washed away." This little speech elicited an en-

thusiastic response, and the gentleman's senti-

ments were hearthy indorsed. A paper was then

handed round to some of the gentlemen who had

not previously signed the cail, and without hesita-

tion every man put down his name and piedged

AT THE WINDSOR

the same opinions prevailed. One gentleman

said he would be asnamed to declare himself an American citizen unless something were done to

bring to punishment this satrap who has had the

impudence to suggest that Congress and the Presi-

dent should brand as banditti American citizens,

who were doing their duty at the request of their fellow countrymen, and hand

them over to him to be shot and hung. The gentleman said:—"I know this man

Sheridan; I believe him to be a man of low in-

stincts, and I think that when he is drunk-there

is no use mincing matters, gentlemen-he would

pitilessly butcher any man in the State of Louis-

iana that dared to oppose him." Many of the guests of the hotel have signed the call and nave

promised to lend their aid to make the meeting a

The proprietor said be was doing his best to help the meeting, and should not only lend his own

presence but take all numbers he could gather.

The guests of the botel were apparently a unit in

their opinions on the outrage, and expressed the

most periect satisfaction at the course the people

of the city were taking, and at the same time ex-

pressed their detestation of the high-handed

measures of Grant and his soldiers. Several

guests at this hotel from different sections of the

country have declared their intention to remain

has been besieged by politicians and others eager to hear the latest news from the beleagured State

of Louisiana, and to know positively that the pro-posed meeting was to be all that was prom-ised. They expressed themselves, irre-

ised. They expressed themselves, irrespective of party, to be anxious to do

all in their power to help the movement.

A gentleman from Putnam county vowed that

the example of the citizens of New York should be

followed by his townspeople in Carmel. This lee!

ing is general everywhere, and all are determined

to sift the matter to the bottom, and the words

"impeach" and "cashier" may yet find bisth in

himself to be present.

teiling one.

over for the meeting.

the action of the people.

in other cities and towns of the Union.

S. RITTERBAND.

G. F. DICKEMAN,
A. ABOTT,
JOHN F. GILCHRIST,
J. E. JENKINS,
MARCUS HUNTER & CO.,
H. S. VORING,
GEORGE BARNES,
GERHARD & BREWER,
HENEY & PARKER,
JOHN WOOD.

STORY OF AN EYE-WITNESS. There arrived in this city on Thursday evening from New Orleans Mr. E. Solomon, a gentleman well known in the business and social circles of New York, and who for more than thirty years GENERAL LIST.
THOMAS P. BALL, Pres. was a merchant of the Crescent City. Subsequent to the war he established a banking house there: THOMAS P. BALL, FICE
INS. EX.
D. R. NEWELL, Secy.,
HALTON WATSON & CO.,
J. HESS & CO.,
ROBERT HAND,
RUGER, BOST & CO.,
B. F. METCALP & CO.,
JAS. HENRY. but, like many others of the old-time citizens, he soon wearled of the grievous exactions and oppressions heaped upon the business community by various carpet-bag governments of unhappy Logisiana and so closed up his affairs, resolved to B. P. METCALP & CO., JAS. HENRY. JOHN C. SEAGER. Z. J. HALPIN. JOHN MORTON & SONS, WILLIAM INGALLS, R. S. KING, FRANE WOOD, H. E. BLARSLER, M. J. FARLER, SAMUEL H. DOLLAND, REYNAL & CO., B. J. WENEERG, H. P. BOOTH. DANIEL D. FIRLD, P. PHILLIPS. wait for more auspicious times and until the better sense and appreciation of the Northern people should relieve their Southern brethren of the heavy incubus which rested upon them. He has, however, remained a resident of New Oriean during certain seasons of the year, and retained a lively interest in all that appertained to the State. He was in that city on the occasion of General Sheridan's late extraordinary action there, and was an eye-witness to much that oc curred. In conversation with a representative of P. PHILLIPS, ALVAH MUDGETT. ALVAH MUDGETT.
JAMES STAFFORD,
SUPPER & BEATTIE,
J. S. HUNT,
A. B. COPERTHWAITE,
LOUIS MEYER,
LAUSE EDWISTON LOUIS MEYER,
JAMES EDMISTON,
H. S. SWESTLAND,
A. P. KING,
J. C. WITHAM,
C. W. ANDEEWS,
I. D. BREWSTER,
JAMES LANGAN,
DAVID RAIT,
AUGT. VATABLE,
FRANK KIMBALL,
IAMES PARKER,
ALEX. MUNN,
E. A. JACFFENDON,
I. W. LARENDES,
J. P. BARHYDT.

MR. SOLOMON'S STATEMENT.

I arrived in New Orleans on Tuesday evening prior to the meeting of the Legislature, which took place on Monday, the 4th inst. On the joi lowing day I met General Emory and severa members of his staff and many of the leading bankers, merchants and members of the White In conversation with them I became satisfied that the city was in as peaceful condition as it had been during any time for twenty years. I had an interview with Mr. Phelps, of the Congressional Committee, on the same day, which tended to confirm this impression and to excite within me those feelings of hope for the future which were becoming so prevalent in the com

11th inst., to protest against the outrages perpe-

On Wednesday night General Sheridan arrived in New Orleans, and on Thursday morning he was waited upon by Keilogg and a number of his carpet-bag followers. He had no intercourse whatever with any respectable or responsible parties in New Orleans, either on that day or at any

REPORTER-None of the leading citizens called on him?

Mr. Solomon-Not one.

REPORTER-What was the reason of this? Mr. Solomon-Why, it was given out from the start that he had come there in no official position; that he was merely on his way to Cuba. stated that he did not intend to interiere in the affairs of the State in any shape or form. A staff officer of General Emory, as he told me, expressed the hope to Sheridan that he had come down there to relieve them, and Sheridan responded that he did not intend to assume command or have anything to do with matters there. A great personal friend of Sheridan from Chicago, there at the time, and who claimed to have a knowledge of his intentions, me the same thing. It was everywhere so understood, and of course none of the citizens thought it necessary to call upon him to represent the true state of affairs. He was there merely in a private capacity, and his assumption of command came upon the people like a thunderbolt. I had rooms at the St. Charles Hotel, and I am satisfied that Sheridan had no communication whatever with the bona Ade citizens of New Orieans. The conservatives were led to believe from Kellogg and others that there would be A PRACEFUL ORGANIZATION

of the House with a conservative majority. Kellogg admitted this to your correspondent there. General Emory had no sort of idea of interfering with the organization of the Legislature except there should be an actual outbreak. My rooms at the hotel were the dally resort of officers of the army and navy, and of the leading conservative citizens and officers of that terrible banditti, the White League, and everywhere and by everybody there was but one opinion expressed, that there should and would be no violation of any law or any interference with the federal forces. The entire people were jubilant at the prospect of their duly elected representatives meeting and organizing peacefully. No fears or suspicions were entertained by the people until Kellogg issued orders to General Campbell, commanding his militia to take possession of the State House and

On Monday morning, soon after five o'clock, I met an officer of General Emory's command, who informed me that United States troops would be stationed about the State House. I asked him what was the necessity for this, when everything was peaceful and the city as quiet as it had been for thirty years? He responded that Sheridan had ordered General Emory to march to the State House twenty-two companies of infantry and one of cavalry, and suggested to me that I go to the State House if I wished to see them. I did so about seven o'clock and saw the troops concentrating at that time. On my way I met the agent of the Associated Press, and together we examined the building. Every window and door was parred with heavy timbers, resembling a fortress prepared for a desperate assault. As we walked along the troops with fife and drum began to take position. As we were turning the corner upon which the State House was situated I was stopped by a man who proved to be a captain of the police. He said ne had received orders to allow no one to pass except members of the Legislature. We were compelled to turn and make our way to the hotel in another direction. Arrived there I made known the fact that I had been stopped and some coniderable excitement resulted. I endeavored to find some member of the Congressional Committee to report the fact to him, but without success. Judge Kennard, however, informed Mr. Clarkson N. Potter of the Committee, who, at the Judge's suggestion, went down there, and was like wise refused permission to pass.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE. I don't know that I can tell you anything new about the meeting of the Legislature. It met at tweive M. and with 102 members present. Mr. Wiltz was made temporary Chairman and a tem porary Clerk was appointed, the republican mem bers all participating. I presume most of them knew nothing about the proposed interference of the troops. A motion was made to admit four or five contestants to a seat, which was carried. the pody then proceeded to the election Speaker, and Wiltz was elected, the republicans not voting, though there was a sufficient number of conservatives to constitute a quorum. As soon as this was made known to Kellogg the contesting members were ejected by the troops, and as this left the body without a quorum the requisite number of contesting republicans were admitted, who were

not ejected by the troops.

THE FEELING IN THE CITY. Naturally the news was soon promulgated broughout the city, and on every side, and on the part of every citizen the determination was expressed to submit to all the tyranny and oppres sion which General Sheridan and President Grant could practice, looking to the future for redress. All the old citizens whom Sheridan calls "banditti," the bankers, the merchants and others determined that nothing should be done upon their part to cause the slightest difficulty. Governor McEnery and Lieutenant Governor Penn were foremost in the efforts made to maintain the peace and counseiled at once with General Ogden, commanding the White Leaguewho, by the way, was once a clerk in my-storehow best to do so. But there was no trouble; the people of New Orleans are entirely controlled by those gentlemen, from the highest to the low est, and will carry out their wishes in every way. The rotunda of the St. Charles and other publi resorts were crowded with indignant people; but everywhere but one sentiment prevaled, to submit quietly. The anticipations of the people were, of course, blighted, and the old time seemed come

again when Butler ruled the city with a rod of

iron.

cue from them. He was sent down there to make the Legislature republican with the bayoner. meeting to be next at the Cooper Institute on the He knows nothing about the condition

affairs there, and does not care to know. He has taken no advice except from the plunderers and robbers who have had the people under controi for the past six or eight years. If they and the city of New Orleans were allowed to control their State and municipal organizations no State or city in the Union would be more prosperous. Ground down as they are by excessive taxation and a ruinous and oppressive government, a little allegiance to the federal government as are is to manage their own affairs. Rid New Orleans and the State of the vampires that have been in official position there for the last eight years and they will do more toward enabling the government to resume specie payment by the increased production of cotton and sugar than all the legis ation of Congress for years to come.

The business of the city had revived somewhat ollowing the election, in the anticipation of an honest government. But the action of Gen-Sheridan will have the effect make things worse than they were before and the people have nothing but utter ruin to hope for. Strange that a hot-headed, fo soldier should thus be permitted to destroy the prosperity and happiness of a great people in the interest of a lot of rapacious robbers and political

intriguers. A favorable report is confidently expected from the Congressional Committee sent to Louisiana to investigate affairs there. From the character of

the evidence it can scarcely be otherwise. Mr. Solomon, in concluding his statement, spoke in the highest terms of Mesars. Foster, Pheips and Potter, of the committee, and said the people of Louisiana would be perfectly willing to leave their

LOUISIANA IN CONGRESS.

THE DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8, 1875. The Senate to-day resumed the consideration of the unfinished business, being the resolution of Mr. Thurman, (dem.) of Ohio, in regard to the Louisiana troubles.

A FORMER DISCRETIONARY RESOLUTION. Mr. BAYARD, (dem.) of Del., said two years ago he introduced a resolution calling upon the President for information in regard to the conduct of Major Lewis Merrill, of the United States Army, in South Carolina. Then, as now, the Senator from New York (Mr. Conkling) offered an amendment leaving it discretionary with the President to answer it. That resolution, with the amendment, passed the Senate on the 3d of March, 1873, and to this day the President had treated it with contemptuous silence. With the full knowledge of the conduct of this Major Merrill, in South Caro hna, he had been sent to "green fields and pastures new" in Louisiana. Never since the time when the American colonies had separated themselves from Great Britain had the people of this country been brought face to face with greater questions than those of to-day-questions needing the most careful consideration. The issue was whether we should have A FREE GOVERNMENT OR A MILITARY DICTATORSHIP.

The remarks of the Senators from Indiana (Mr. Morton), Vermont (Mr. Edmunus) and Illinois (Mr. Logan) were calculated to obscure the question by partisan appeals to divert the minds of the people from the true merits of the case. Mr. Bayard then spoke of the circumstances attending the organization of the Legislature of Louisiana, the action of the Returning Board, &c., and said in States of three and four times the population of Louisiana the election returns were the election. In great cities, with a population equal to that of Louisiana, they had been promulgated within forty-eight hours after the polls closed; but in Louisiana the Returning Board was occupied in canvassing the returns nearly two months, and in every case of dispute or doubt they decided in favor of the Kellogg party. He read from the constitution of Louisian and argued that there was an organization of the House of Representatives of that State on Monday last by the conservatives, that there was a quorum of the House present and that the oranization was under the constitution. He asked the Senate and the American people if President Grant had the legal warrant to interfere in the organization of that Legislature, and declared that this debate would close and no lawyer would be able to produce any statute showing the war-

rant for any such action. DIRTY WORK. Mr. BAYARD then quoted from a speech delivered by him in the Senate on the 27th of February, 1873, in which he argued that the dangers which were menacing the libertles of the people of Louislana then were also menacing the liberties of the American people. Had the policy of the President been modified since then? No. sir: it had been doggedly intensified. There was not one case where the displeasure of the President had been signified by the removal of an improper official-not a single instance of rebuke. Sheridan had been sent to New Orleans secretly to dragoon the people of Louisiana. He arrived there only three days before the meeting of the Legislature. He conferred with none of those who had the welfare of the State at heart, but only with Kellogg and his adherents, and then produced from his own pocket the authority to assume command. Other officers of the army, higher and lower than General Sheridan, had been passed over, and he was personally selected to interiere thus with the organization of the State Legislature. He (Mr. Bayard) did not wish to detract from the glories of this officer. They were won in a career of rough war; but he was an officer of the army of the United States, fed and clothed by the people, and a servant of the people, and in no way their master. He then read from the constitution of the United States, and said, if this cavalry officer, with whatever glory he may have attained by his sword, is stronger than our guarantees of liberty, then let us know it now. The issue cannot be raised too soon.

THE "BANDIFT!" DESPATCH. Mr. BAYARD then queted from despatches of Sheridan to the Secretary of War, and asked. Who would say that this officer (Sheridan) was ever fit to breathe the air of a republican government? He next quoted from the despatch of Speridan urging that certain persons be declared "bannttl." and said if there was now the tone in the Executive Department of this country that there once was that officer (Sheridan) would never sign his name again as Lieutenant General of the United States Army. If that officer had been in a hostile country be could not have made a more brutal or bloody threat. Such language as that used in his despatch was like that used by a captain of a band of janussaries asking for instructions from some Oriental despot. General Sheridan had no one quality to fit him for the duties of commanding in Louisiana. His first quality should be good will toward the people of the State.

PREROGATIVES OF THE STATE. Mr. BAYARD next read the despatch of Secretary Beiknap approving the course of General Sheridan, and said the disgust which he (Mr. Bayard) feit at the language of General Sheridan was rather increased toward him who would pen people would repudiate Mr. Belknap and all those who undertook to indorse the action of General Sheridan. The proposition was here presented for the first time that the President of the United States could of his own motion ad judge the fact that such domestic violence existed in a State as would justify him in interfering in the organization of a State Legislature. The powers of a State Legislature to judge of the qualification and election of its own members were just as secure as the powers of the Congress of the United States to judge of its members. If Congress permitted such power as this to be exercised by the President in Louisiana to-day it might be exercised in New York to-morrow, Massachusetta the next day and in the Congress of the United States on the 4th of March next. A single brigade could take charge of the Capitol on the 4th of March next, shut out the people and give seats to the friends of the dominant

party only. To-day was the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans—a battle which covered the American arms with glory. Should the glory of 1815 be dimmed or clouded by the shame of 1875 ? Was it to be that those who fought against such earful odds to defend that city in 1815 fought for nothing? It may have been that mistakes were made, that misjudgment and high partisan feel-ing—all combined—led the President to take the action he did; but he (Mr. Bayare) hoped that the

American people would give him a command by which he would be forced to obey the laws and take his armed band from the throat of Louisiana.

JUDICIARY INVESTIGATION.

Mr. SCHUEE. (lb.) of Mo., said he desired to speak in regard to Louisiana, but was too much indisposed to do so to-day. He then offered the following resolution, and gave notice that he would call it up for consideration on Monday:—

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Resolved. That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire what legislation by Congress is necessary to secure to the people of Louisians their rights of sell-government under the constitution, and to report with the least possible delay, by bill or otherwise.

THE TENNESSEE MASSACE.

Mr. CLAYTON, (rep.) of Ark., submitted a resolution requesting the Attorney General of the United States to communicate to the Senate a copy of the report of the United States Attorney or the Western District of Tennessee relating to the massacre in that district last summer.

Mr. COOPER, (dem.) of Tenne, submitted an amendment so as to include all communications on that subject which passed between the Executive of the State of Tennessee and the President of the United States. The amendment was accepted and the resolution agreed to.

and the resolution agreed to.

MR. CONKLING'S AMENDMENT PASSED.

The question then being on the amendment of Mr. Conkling, to insert in a resolution of Mr. Thurman, calling upon the Prendent for Information in regard to the Louisiana troubles, the words, "II not incompatible with the public interest." It was agreed to wear 32 new 21 as 62.

lows:—
Yeas-Messra Alison, Boreman, Boutwell, Cameron, Clayton, Contiling, Dorsey, Edmunds, Ferry of Mich., Planagan, Frelinghuysen, Hamilton of Texas, Harvey, Hischock, Howe, Ingalis, Logan, Mitchell, Morfill of Maine, Morfill of Vi., Morton, Oglesby, Patterson, Fease, Fratt, Saggent, Soott, Sherman, Spennoer, Waeleigh, West and Windom-32.

NAYs-Messra. Bayard, Bogy, Cooper, Davis, Dennis, Fenton, Ferry of Conn., Goldthwaite, Gordon, Hager, Hamilton of Ind., Johnston, Kelly, McCreery, Merrimon, Ransom, Naulsbury, Schurz, Stevenson, Thurman and Tipton-21.

STATUS OF THE RELLOGG GOVERNMENT.

STATUS OF THE RELLOGG GOVERNMENT.

Mr. MORYON, (rep.) of Ind., submitted an amendment to add to the resolution the following words:
"And whether he has any information in regard to the existence in the State of Louisiana of an armed organization hostile to the government of the State, and intent upon overthrowing such State government by force."

Mr. Merrimon, (dem.) of N. C., moved to amend the amendment as follows:—"And particularly whether the persons whom he has recognized as the official authorities of said State of Louisiana were elected according to the constintion and laws of that State; and if so, how and by what means he ascertained such fact, and whether other persons than those recognized by him as such authorities dialmed and claim to be the lawin authorities of said State, and upon what grounds the last mentioned persons claimed to be said awful authorities, with all the evidence furnished the Executive Department by said persons to sustain such claim, and all communications between the Executive Department and said persons in reference to said claims, and all communications between the Executive Department and said persons in reference to said claims, and what and all information he had and has to tast effect."

Mr. Thurman, (dem.) of Ohio, said he desired to close the debate on this resolution, that being his privilege, as he was the mover of it. He was too much indisposed to-day to proceed, and he therefore moved that the further consideration of the resolution be postponed until Monday next.

Mr. Conkling, (rep.) of N. Y., said every republican Senator in the chanber was ready to vote on the resolution, and he was opposed to any postponed until Monday next.

Mr. Thurkan said he asked that its further con-

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on the resolution, and he was opposed to any postponement.

Mr. Thurman said he asked that its further consideration be postponed, because he was too much
indisposed to speak to-day. If the Senate insisted
on a vote to-day he would have to forego his privlege of closing the debate.

Mr. Conkiling said Senators on the other side of
the chamber had assaited General Sheridan for
interiering in the organization of the Legislature
of Louislana, but according to his information
General Sheridan was not in command when it
organized. It had been further argued that
the President was constructively present in
New Orleans, and that he was an actor in this
transaction; but the President had no knowledge
of the transaction, except such as every one else
had by the published telegrams. All the Senators
were in the dark now, and if the discussion was
to go on in advance of an answer to the resolution he submitted, it had better be pushed forward, and not laid over till Monday.

Mr. Tipron, (ib.) of Neb., said, he desired
to see this discussion postponed till Monday,
in order that the Senate might hear from the people of the country, whom the Senators boastingly
said they represented. All these Louisiana questions were now passing before the people,
and they would know more by next Monday. He
wanted to hear from the people and be instructed
by them. He had been gratified that the Times,
the representative of the republicans in New
York, had united with the Tribuna, the World and
the Evening Post in denouncing what he (Mr. Tipton) thought a military usurpation in the State of
Louisiana; and before the question reached a final
vote be wished to say one word in behalf of an
humble constituency not able to cope to-day with
the army of the United States. He represented a
State which had been visited by the grasshoppers,
and he hoped it would not have a worse curse—
the army of the United States. He represented a
State which had been its tited by the grasshoppers,
and he hoped it would not have a worse curse—
the ar

last man to deny his concarde a contract, the discussion could be resumed when the information called for by the resolution should be sent in. He had no doubt it would be answered immediately. If the resolution had been in the usual form when first offered, so as to preserve that courtesy due the President, there would not have been a moment's delay. To continue this debate now would be cruel to the people of the United States, as they desired all the information. debate now would be cruel to the people of the United States, as they desired all the Information. He would vote against any postponement, and he appeared to the Senate for justice. He appeared to Senators not to make the arraignment of these officers until they had all the facts. He would say to the people of the United States that the Senate was prepared to deal with any officer who had done wrong and apply the proper remedy. Let the resolution be passed how. He hoped no member of the party to which he belonged would hestate for a moment to vote for it. The information requested he had no doubt would be in by Monday. He was ready to vote for the resolution when first offered by his coleague, with the amendment submitted by the Senator from New York (Mr. Conking).

Is there a Party of Monanchists?

Mr. Stevenson, (dem.) of Ky., said he hoped it would suit the convenience of his friend, Mr. Thurman, to allow the resolution to be voted on now. That Senator had the right to close the debate, but that same right would pertain to him when the information should be sent in. He (Mr. Stevenson) cordially concurred in a good deal said by the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Sherman). This was a question above allowed all party questions, unless there was a party of monarchists in

said by the Senator from Onio (Mr. Sherman). This was a question above above ail party questions, unless there was a party of monarchists in this country. He (Mr. Stevenson) desired to speak, and noped to do so when the information called for should be received. In the whole history of the country no such despatches had been flashed upon the country as within the past two weeks. He hoped it would not be said that any state of circumstances could authorize an officer of the federal army to recommend to the President of the United States to have citizens declared "banditti," and then allow him to derive them of their liberty by dromnead courmartial. He had no party leeling in the matter and hoped it was a subject which rose above all party ties.

deciared "banditti," and then allow him to deprive them of their liberty by dramhead court martial. He had no party leeling in the matter and hoped it was a subject which rose above all party ties.

Mr. Scorr, (rep.) of Pa., said the gravity of the question belore the Senate should prevent anything ilke heat or passion. He had purposely retrained from saying anything because he was unwilling to thrust himself belore the Senate on this question until all the information should be received. This day liself ought to admonish the Senate to make haste slowly. Sixty-one years ago an army officer in New Orleans arrested a judge for issuing a writ of habeas corpus and put him where he could not issue any more. That officer was subsequently fined \$1,500, but the fine was remitted. Permaps if members of this body had been here then they would have condemned him on a simple telegraph despatch, had the telegraph then been in existence. In conclusion, Mr. Scott arged the immediate passage of the resolution.

Mr. THURMAN said it was a matter of entire indifference to him, so far as his personal feelings were concerned, whether he said one word or not. He had no disposition to thrust his views upon an unwilling senate, but he had this to say: his colleague (Mr. Sherman) was never more mistaken in his like than when he said tuis whole debate more timely or more called for. He would say to his colleague (Mr. Sherman) was never more mistaken in his like than when he said tuis whole debate more timely or more called for. He would say to his colleague of a State to determine who were the members of that body without a debate taking place. Such action could not be debated too soon in the Senate of the United States. Whenever an occasion of this kind took place in this Republic, so long as freedom was respected, a debate would take place. He (Mr. Thurman) wanted to speak upon it with coolness and deliberation, but as there was a Senate unwilling to near him he would ask leave to withdraw his motion for a postponement until Monday. gued that the republicans has been humane and kind, and had willingly extended mercy to those who attempted to state the nation. He did not say all the Southern people were bad. There were hundreds and thousands of persons there whose souls revolted at tagge deads of intents. He

hoped the Senate would begin at the right end and have the information desired before continuing the debate.

ing the debate.

FIR STOLEN STATE ARMS.

MIT. WEST. (rep.) of La., again referred to the troubles in that State for years past, and said the men whom Sheridan desired to have declared banditty were the same men who had taken the arms from the State and had never laid them down, though commanned to do so by the proclamation of the President. He then read a list of the arms taken from the State, which had never been returned, as follows:—Two mountain howitzers, 624 Springfield rifes, 301 Winchester rifes, 604 Enfeld rifles, 93 Spencer carbines and 1,690 bayonets.

itzers, 624 springfield rifles, 301 Winchester rifles, 604 Enfield rifles, 32 Spencer carbines and 1,500 bayonets.

POLITICAL MURDERS AND OUTRAGES.

Mr. MORTON spoke in favor of his amendment, and quoted from the reports of the committees of Congress to show that there were armed bands in the South who defied all law. Referring to the banditid despaten of General Sheridan, he said It was true that General Sheridan did not write like a lawyer. He did not write like some of those on the other site of this Chamber who had assailed him; but while they were studying law and learning how to argue Phil was in the field fighting for his country. He (Mr. Morton) had no doubt there were more men killed for political nofences in Louisiana than had been killed in all the Indian wars for the last twenty years. The whole thing looked to him as if it was a preconcerted plan to exterminate the republican party in every Southern State. Then the democrats would have every one of those Sta es, and all they had to do would be to get one or two Northern States and then elect the next President. It has been denied on this floor that any such thing as the Ku Klux organization existed.

Mr. Thuaman inquired when and by whom such denial was made?

Mr. Morton said it had been repeatedly denied

denial was made?

Mr. Moiston said it had been repeatedly denied
by the democrats.

Mr. THURMAN said the Senator could not name

Mr. TRUEMAN said the Senator could not name an instance.

Mr. Morron, resuming his argument, quoted from the speech of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. Gordon) of yesterday, as to the peace existing in that State, and said, while he had no doubt the Senator was slacere in his statement, he (Mr. Morton) must be allowed to express his incredulity. He had evidence that 400 negroes in Georgia were deprived of the right of sufrage because they did not pay the school tax.

Mr. Gordon inquired the name of the writer.

Mr. Morron said it was not very saie to make public the names of the republicans in the South.

REPUBLIOAN CORRUPTION SOUTH.

Mr. GORDON replied that the reports of outrages were exaggerated, and said in one instance he was a candidate for office and his opponent was deciared to have been elected. A republicanthere asserted that unless he was made United States Senator and Superintendent of Roads he would show that Gordon deleated his opponent by 6,000 or 7,000 majority. That man was elected United States Senator and Superintendent of Roads too.

Mr. Morron—Who was that man?

United States Senator and Superintendent of Roads too.

Mr. Morron—Who was that man?

Mr. GORDON—Foster Blodgett.

Mr. GORDON resuming, said the republican vote in Georgia had fallen off greatly.

Mr. GORDON said his predecessor in the Senate (Joshua Hill) was a republican when he occupied his seat in the chamber. Since then he had seen fit, for causes which suited him, to change his opinion. No man stood higher in the State than Mr. Hill. He was a man of influence, and when he left the republican party many weut with nim. There were many colored men in Georgia who voted the democratic ticket. His (Mr. Gordon's) carriage driver had declared to him that he desired to vote the democratic ticket, but seared to do so, as he would be murdered by men of his own colors.

color.

Mr. Morron said the language of the Senator from Georgia would do in this debate, but it would hardly do in Georgia or in Faneuli Hull, in Boston.

Mr. Gordon said if the Senator meant to say that he (Mr. Gordon) uttered sentiments here which he would not utter in Georgia or in Faneuli Hall he uttered a libel on his (Mr. Gordon's) character.

acter.

Mr. Morron said the sentiments of the gentleman were not operative.

Mr. Gordon said they were operative.

Mr. Merrados, (dem.) of N. C., also spoke of the peace existing in the south and especially in his own State.

A KU KLUX JUDGE.

his own State.

A KU KLUX FUDGE.

Mr. Scorr, of Pennsylvania, asked the Senator (Merrimon) if he remembered a man named Shank or Shonek in North Carolina, who had testined before the Congressional Committee that he was a member of the Ku Klux organization, and who had subsequently been made a judge by the people of that State?

Mr. MERRIMON replied he did, and the district of that judge was one of the quietest districts in the State.

that judge was one of the quietest districts in
the State.

Mr. Scorr inquired if that same judge had not
shot down a negro in the street, and had never
been brought to trial for the offence?

Mr. Merrimon said it was not true that Judge
Shank had shot down a negro in the street. The
Judge was assailed at his house by a drunken
negro, who refused to leave after being warned
off. The Judge fired and killed the negro, and immediately went to a magistrate and surrendered
himself. He was tried and acquitted.
In conclusion Mr. Merrimon said there was not
a more quiet community than that of North Carolina to-day. They had a republican Governor, a
republican judiciary and a democratic Legislature, but perfect peace reigned.

Mr. Gordon said the Senator from Indiana (Mr.
Morton) had spoken of the democratic carrying

mr. Goedon said the Seantor from Indiana (Mr. Morton) had spoken of the democrate carrying Georgia and the republican vote salling off. He (Mr. Gordon) would like to inquire of that Senator how it was the democrate carried indiana, how they carried holo, which State a short time previously gave 40,000 republican majority; how they carried New York, how they carried Massachusetts and Pennsylvania—the Keystone State. He (Mr. Gordon) challenged a comparison of the Court records of Indiana with those of Georgia, and was willing to abide by the result.

THE NEW YORK MASS MEETING.

Mr. THURMAN said all this cry of outrages and white Leaguers on the republican side of the chamber was to obscure the real question. Did the Senators on that side think they could deceive such men as the ex-Attorney General, who had signed the call for a meeting in New York, and another who had signed it, one of the oldest republican editors? The people of this country could not be deceived. When the Senators of the laformation called for by the resolution it.

would be only half of the facts, but if it contained the one fact that this action of the military in New Orleans was sanctioned by the President he (Mr. Thurman) would be satisfied.

Mr. Merratmon then withdrew his amendment, and the amendment submitted by Mr. Morton was got the information ca

In Mr. Sargent submitted an amendment to insert Mr. Sargent submitted an amendment to insert in Mr. Thurman's resolution after the word "Sen-ate," where it last occurs, the words, "under what circumstances and," so that the resolution should

circumstances and," so that the resolution should read as follows:—

Resolved, That the President of the United States is hereby requested to inform the Senate, if not incompatible with the public interest, whether any portion of the army of the considers, or such army officer or officers, soldiers, or such army did it may manner interers of intermedale with, control or seek to control the organization of the General Assembly of the Canada of the

THE QUESTION IN THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8, 1875.

In the House of Representatives to-day Mr. BUTLER, republican, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill to provide for a legal and fair election in the State of Louisiana, and to guarantee to that State a republican form of government. Reserred to the Judiciary Committee.
It directs an election to be held on the fourth

Tuesday in May next for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General. Auditor of Public Accounts, Superintendent of Elections and members of the Legislature; that the President shall immediately appoint three suitable persons to superintend such elections; that they shall immediately appoint two competent and suitable citizens of opposite political parties as State Registers, who shall cause a new and complete registration to be made cause a new and complete registration to be made of all the legally qualified voters of the State; that the State registrars and superintendents shall in like manner appoint two supervisors of registration in each parish, and that the superintendents shall in like manner appoint two commissioners of election for each election precinct within teadays of the day of election. The State registrars are to open the returns in the presence of the superintendents, and to examine, canvass and compile the same, and the superintendents are thereupon to make public proclamation of the result of the election in two newspapers of general circulation and of opposite politics. The Legislature thus elected is to metand organize on the second Mondayatter this promulgation of the result of the election, and on the first Monday after such promulgation the Governor, Licutenant Governor and other State officers shall enter on the discharge of their respective offices, and the government thus established is to be recognized by the United States government as the legal government of Louisiana. The United States Circuit Court of Louisiana. The United States Circuit Court of Louisiana is to have exclusive jurisdiction of all crimes and offences made punishable by the act. It authorizes the President to employ the army and navy to maintain the public peace, to sastain the officers under the act, and to enforce the provisions of the act, and any act of an officer of the State of Louisiana of a state Court interfering with the execution of the act, and to enforce the provisions of the act, and any act of an officer of the State of Louisiana. of all the legally qualified voters of the State; that

THE GERMANS.

The German Democratic Organization of the Twentieth Assembly district met last evening at No. 767 Third avenue, Dr. Feodore Mursin in the chair. A resolution was passed pledging the members of the association to attend the great mass

General Sheridan is surrounded entirely by Kellogg and his supporters, and, of course, takes his